ROM-K Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16496
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KCNJ1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ROMK/Kir1.1. AA range:11-60
Specificity	ROM-K Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ROM-K protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Chloride channel;Chloride channel nucleotide sensitive 1A;Chloride channel regulatory protein;Chloride conductance regulator;volume sensitive;Chloride conductance regulatory protein ICln;Chloride ion current inducer protein;ClCI; CLNS 1A;Clns1a;CLNS1B;I(Cln);ICln;ICLN_HUMAN;Methylosome subunit pICln; nucleotide sensitive 1A;Reticulocyte pICln;Reticulocyte protein ICln;ROM-K; KCNJ1;ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 1;ROMK1;ATP-regulated potassium channel ROM-K;Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir1.1; Potassium channel;inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 1
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Phosphorylation at Ser-44 by SGK1 is necessary for its expression at the cell membrane. .
Tissue Specificity	In the kidney and pancreatic islets. Lower levels in skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen, brain, heart and liver.
Function	disease:Defects in KCNJ1 are the cause of Bartter syndrome type 2 (BS2) [MIM:241200]; also termed hyperprostanglandin E syndrome 2. BS refers to a group of autosomal recessive disorders characterized by impaired salt reabsorption in the thick ascending loop of Henle with pronounced salt wasting,

	hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis, and varying degrees of hypercalciuria. BS2 is a life-threatening condition beginning in utero, with marked fetal polyuria that leads to polyhydramnios and premature delivery. Another hallmark of BS2 is a marked hypercalciuria and, as a secondary consequence, the development of nephrocalcinosis and osteopenia.,function:In the kidney, probably plays a major role in potassium homeostasis. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by
Background	Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. It is activated by internal ATP and probably plays an important role in potassium homeostasis. The encoded protein has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell. Mutations in this gene have been associated with antenatal Bartter syndrome, which is characterized by salt wasting, hypokalemic alkalosis, hypercalciuria, and low blood pressure. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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